

US 7.224,668

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**Claim 1**

[1.0] An internetworking device comprising: a. a plurality of physical network interface ports, each for providing a physical connection point to a network for the internetworking device, the ports being configurable by control plane processes;

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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<p>ports, the port services providing an ability to control and monitor packet flows, as defined by control plane configurations;</p>	<p>defined by control plane configurations.</p> <p>See, e.g., Control Plane Policing Implementation Best Practices available at <a href="http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/coppwp_gs.html">http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/coppwp_gs.html</a> (Ex. 2016) (“Interface ACL – The interface access control list (iACL) is the traditional and most generally available approach for managing all packets entering or exiting a network device. The iACLs are well understood and are generally applicable to data, services, control, and management plane packets. However, as illustrated in Figure 2, iACLs are applied at the interface level to each packet ingress (or egress) the interface—not just control plane packets, for example.”).</p> <p>Cisco devices, at least the Nexus 7000 Series, include port services, for operating on packets entering and exiting the physical network interface ports, the port services providing an ability to control and monitor packet flows, as defined by control plane configurations.</p> <p>See, e.g., Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (Modified 4/16/14) (Ex. 2017) at p. 455 (“You can apply an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL to a Layer 2 interface, which can be a physical port or a port channel. ACLs applied to these interface types are considered port ACLs.”).</p>	<p>exiting the physical network interface ports services providing an ability to monitor packet flows, as defined by control plane configurations.</p> <p>See, e.g., Arista Configuration Rev. 2 (10/2/14) (Ex. 2024) a plane routes IP packets based derived by the control plane.” Configuration Guide v. 4.14.3 (Ex. 2024) at p. 835 (“ACL, F Prefix List Introduction An access (ACL) is an ordered set of rules inbound flow of packets into port channel interfaces or the plane. The switch supports the a wide variety of filtering criteria and MAC addresses, TCP/UDP include/exclude options within its performance or feature set. Configuration Guide v. 4.14.3 (Ex. 2024) at p. 848.</p> <p>These commands assign test1 interface, then verifies the assignment.</p> <pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 3 switch(config-if-Et3)#ip access-group test1 in Et3ernet3 ip access-group test1 in switch(config-if-Et3)# ?).</pre> <p>See, e.g., Arista Configuration Rev. 2 (10/2/14) (Ex. 2024) a</p>

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	<p>See, e.g., Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Quality of Service Configuration Guide (April 2014) (Ex. 2020) at p. 2-17 (“A QoS policy attached to the physical port takes effect when the port is not a member of a port channel.”).</p> <p>Cisco devices, at least the Catalyst 6500, include port services, for operating on packets entering and exiting the physical network interface ports, the port services providing an ability to control and monitor packet flows, as defined by control plane configurations. See, e.g., Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide, Release 12.2(33)SXH and Later Releases (2007-2012) (Ex. 2018) at p. 51-2 (“Port ACLs perform access control on all traffic entering the specified Layer 2 port.”).</p> <p>See, e.g., Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide, Release 12.2, Quality of Service Overview (Ex. 2021) at p. QC-6 (“Policies can be set that include classification based on physical port....”).</p> <p>See, e.g., Control Plane Policing Implementation Best Practices available at <a href="http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/coppwp_gs.html">http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/coppwp_gs.html</a> (Ex. 2016) (“Interface ACL – The interface access control list (iACL) is the traditional and most generally available approach for managing all packets entering or exiting a network device. The iACLs are well</p>	<p>of Service Conceptual Overview apply to traffic that flows through and control planes. These protocols use data fields (CoS or DSCP) or to traffic classes for prioritization. Transmission queues are configured on individual Ethernet ports to shape its traffic class. Many switches use traffic policies that apply to different access control lists.”).</p>

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understood and are generally applicable to data, services, control, and management plane packets. However, as illustrated in Figure 2, iACLs are applied at the interface level to each packet ingressing (or egressing) the interface—not just control plane packets, for example.).

[1.2] c. a control plane, comprising a plurality of internetworking control plane processes, the control plane processes for providing high-level control and configuration of the ports and the port services;

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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